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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send slamps for that purpose.

The Grocery Smasher.

Governor HUGHES has shown that a chief executive so green to the game of "practical" politics that he cannot boast of ever having bought a vote or solicited a bribe or backed a strike bill can overcome the opposition of a carefully selected and splendidly organized company of "experienced" statesmen.

Governor Hughes has shown that a man of good mental equipment, of industry, of firm purpose and reasonably decent political principles is at no disadvantage in a contest with the statesmen of the slime, no matter how able and expert they may be.

This is not the least valuable of his services to date.

Our New Tariff Agreement With Ger-

If some Americans have been sceptical concerning the sincerity of Emperor WILLIAM'S professed wish to do away with every cause of friction between Germany and the United States the doubt should be removed by an inspection of the details of the new tariff agreement set forth in the proclamation issued on June 1 by the President. The facts justify the assertion that the agreement is greatly to our advantage and that no similar proof of a determination to win our good will has been given by any other sovereign or country.

The statement published by the State Department shows that under the new compact, which will not terminate by limitation in twelve months but will last until it has been denounced by one of the parties, no less than 96.7 per cent. of the total exports of American products to the German Empire will continue to enjoy in that country the treatment of the most favored nation, whether such products are on the free list or enter under the lowest rates accorded to the like products of any other foreign State. On the other hand the German goods that will participate in the benefit of the new arrangement constituted in 1906 only 1.4 per cent. of our total importation of German goods. To put the difference in another way, the lowering of duties on American goods under the new agreement with Germany will amount to \$6,664,000 a year, while the reduction of the sum accruing from our customs duties due to the tariff changes in favor of imports from Germany will amount to | Why Russia Waited So Long for a only \$208.168 a year. Under the circumstances it should need no argument to prove that Emperor WILLIAM, the Bundesrath and the Reichstag went to the utmost limit of concession in their desire to propitiate the United States and have thereby exposed themselves to well founded remonstrances on the part of European States that have entered into commercial treaties of reciprocity with the German Empire.

on our part for the admission of most American products to Germany under the minimum rates of duty has to do not with tariff reductions but with modifications of our customs regulations. The chief of these modifications are three: In the first place, our custom houses are instructed by our Treasury Department that hereafter market value should be construed to mean not the price at which German products exported to this country are sold in their home market but the export price, which is from 10 to 20 per cent. Ess. This change is not applicable, inded, to all German commodities but only to those which are produced wholly for export or sold within the home market only in limited quantities, in consequence of which fact a wholesale home market value can only be ascertained with difficulty. In the second place, evidence by German chambers of commerce and exporters is to be considered by American customs agents as competent and, though not necessarily decisive, yet where no well founded suspicion of fraud exists as practically conclusive. Finally, the demand long made by importers of German goods is granted, namely, that in cases of appeal from the original findings of custom house officials there shall be open hearings before the Board of General Appraisers in New York, except where Government interests might be injured by publicity; and even when a fear of such injury is felt importers shall be furnished with summaries of the points brought out.

It remains to be seen to what extent this removal of administrative grievances long complained of by importers of German goods will counterbalance the great advantage gained by the German tariff reductions in favor of exports from this country.

Perhaps a Parallel.

The case of Professor WILLIAM J. Long recalls at least one important and memorable feature or the case of the Hon. JAMES N. TYNER, now deceased. who was indicted in 1904 for various alleged malefactions in connection with the Post Office Department. We refer to the public denunciation of TYNER by President ROOSEVELT at a time when the scandals first became flagrant, but some time in advance of trial or indictment or even a complete and comprehensive investigation. Prompted by his

consuming passion for righteousness and | sultation. At this council MELIKOFF, a concurrent appetite for the square deal. the President delivered himself through the newspapers of an utterance which, emanating from so august a source, had the effect of surrendering JAMES N TYNES to popular execration and branding him throughout the land not only as a sordid criminal but as a traitor to his official obligations and his solemn oath It would be difficult to recall in the

whole tumultuous and tragic history of latter day reform a more pathetic chapter. TYNER was an old man, past seventy, in 1904. He had been in the public service nearly half a century, occupying at different times such places of trust and honor as Assistant Attorney-General for the Post Office Department, Assistant Postmaster-General and full Postmaster-General. Up to the moment at which the President tried, sentenced and condemned him through the medium of a pronunciamento in the newspapers he had enjoyed the implicit respect and confidence of several successive administrations. His acquaintances and neighbors considered him as a model public officer. From no quarter had there blown a breath of so much as suspicion or disparagement. And if anything were needed to deepen the color of the unhappy picture, there was the additional affliction of a paralytic stroke and the grievous spectacle of this poor old man condemned for the rest of his broken life to a wheeled chair and all the circumstances of an incurable helplessness. Washington still remembers, how-

ever, that while other alleged offenders resorted to every expedient of delay or obstacle, JAMES N. TYNER demanded the earliest possible trial and did everything he could to hasten it. Moreover, the episode terminated in the formal acquittal, and morally speaking the triumphant exoneration, of TYNEB, though all of his fellow defendants were sent to hard labor at the penitentiary! And Washington, along with the country at large, remembers also that after his acquittal-which, by the way, presented many of the features of an ovation-TYNER issued from his deathbed that heartrending appeal to THEODORE ROOSE-VELT to recant the impetuous denunciation of some months before and thereby cleanse his memory of an undeserved and cruel stain. It had been made abundantly evident that he was innocent. Not only that, his innocence was recognized and hailed on every hand. What he craved at the hands of the President was authority to bequeath to his descendants the legacy of a white name and a reputation undefiled. It was all he had to leave after forty years of faithful public service-the fees of the attorney who defended him were paid by his relatives. But even that scant solace was denied him. So far as THEO-DORE ROOSEVELT could contrive the consummation, James N. TYNER died dishonored and impugned. Neither apology nor amendment was vouchsafed by the White House, and TYNER's coffin bore no flower of confession or

and humiliation. Of course there can be no real parallel. The question of especial interest is whether President ROOSEVELT will treat Professor Long's hostile challenge as contemptuously as he treated JAMES N. TYNER's dying supplication.

regret from the author of his sorrow

Parliament.

It has been believed, rather than authoritatively proved, that when ALEX-ANDER II. was assassinated, in March, 1881, he had agreed to sign, if he had not already put his signature to, a ukase bestowing a Constitution upon Russia and convoking a Parliament, but that owing mainly to the influence of the late Con-STANTINE POBIEDONOSTSEFF, so long Procurator of the Holy Synod, the suc-The sole substantial equivalent offered ceeding Czar, ALEXANDER III., refused to carry out his father's design. What actually occurred is now disclosed in some of PobleDonostseff's letters, which were written at the critical period. and are now appearing in the Archive, a Russian historical journal. It is by these documents made evident that no country has ever had more reason to deplore the work of a reactionist than has Russia to lament the influence of POBLEDONOSTSEFF.

In 1881 the experiment of representative self-government would have been made under good auspices in Russia. In the first place, the agrarian trouble was far less acute than it is now. The number of peasants was smaller by from 10,000,000 to 20,000,000, and famine, though always chronic in some parts of Russia, had for a decade been less widespread and destructive than it has been during the last few years. On the other hand, the reforms in substantive jurisprudence and in legal procedure were of recent date and in full activity. Under the virtual dictatorship of the liberal minded LORIS MELIKOFF freedom of speech, freedom of public meeting and freedom of the press practically existed. What was even more important, a system of local representative institutions had already been inaugurated. Provincial and district zemstvos were in full swing, and as yet the large powers originally conceded to them had not been curtailed. The habit of self-government, in a word, had been formed to a considerable extent, and a Parliament was recognized as the flower and crown of the new scheme of national legislation and administration. Had the first Duma, in a word, been called together in 1881 instead of in 1906 it would in all likeli-

hood have proved a success. The bright prospect was darkened for a quarter of a century, if not irreparably, by the revolutionists-or was it reactionists that, as some have asserted, masqueraded in the guise of Nihilists?-who struck down the Czar Liberator in the hour when he purposed to confer a culminating blessing on his people. The Pobledonostseff letters show that on the very day after the accession of ALEX-ANDER III. to the throne MELIKOFF presented the project of a Constitution approved by his father, but the new sovereign hesitated to sign the decree, and summoned on March 21, 1881, a council

who urged the immediate issue of a proclamation creating a national legislative assembly, was supported not only by a majority of the council but also by a majority of the Grand Dukes. By a violent reactionary harangue, however, POBIEDONOSTSEFF persuaded the young Czar to postpone a decision for several weeks, during which time the reactionary Prefect of St. Petersburg threw the Court into a panic by the discovery of a number of pretended plots against the Emperor. Nevertheless, in a second conference, held on May 4, 1881, a majority of the participants still sided with MELI-ROFF, and it was not until May 14 that POBLEDONOSTSEFE completely won over ALEXANDER III, and induced him to sign a manifesto repudiating the slightest infringement of the sovereign's absolute power.

As is well known, the fall of MELIKOFF followed therewith, and the calamitous ascendency of PobleDonostseff remained unbroken throughout the reign of ALEXANDER III., and also during that of NICHOLAS II., until the death of Minister of the Interior VON PLEHVE, in 1904, permitted WITTE to revive MELIKOFF'S plan. Unhappily the resumption of the liberal programme came too late. Of the judicial and administrative reforms instituted a quarter of a century before only the shell was left, while the provincial and district zemstvos had kept but the semblance of self-government. From an agrarian and economic viewpoint the times were hopelessly out of joint, and thus it has come to pass that Russia's experiment in constitutional self-government, which once seemed sure to prosper, is now apparently doomed to failure.

Eight Hours for Housewives.

An eight hour day for the housewife is unquestionably one of the most gigantic reforms the President has yet tackled. It was the keynote of his car end speeches during his late excursion tour in the West, and thus he sounded it from Pullman platforms in Indiana and Pennsylvania:

"I believe in an eight hour day for the man, but want to see the man's wife receive as good a show

If the President had said this once it might be regarded as a casual, chivalrous sentiment, such as a mere politician might cajole a mixed audience with; but in the mouth of a President of the United States who always speaks with deliberation of the reforms he contemplates, giving all parties concerned fair notice of his designs, as becomes the exemplar of the square deal, Mr. ROOSEVELT'S repeated references without change of phrase to the overworked housewife can have only one significance. He has promised himself that after the railroads have been regulated under the post road clause of the Constitution he will take up the cause of the housewife and reduce her working day to eight hours.

There is no apothegm that is more on the lips of men's wives than old Mr.

EUSDEN'S saving: "A women's work, grave sire, is never done."

So far as we know, it has never been successfully controverted, nor had the reformer arisen to hold out the hope to women that their work would be ever done until Mr. ROOSEVELT brought cheer to their hearts in public addresses at Muncie, Connellsville and elsewhere, Just how their work, if it is to be all done. is to be compressed into eight hours, and how the law Mr. ROOSEVELT has decreed is to be enacted and enforced, he has given the women no hint of. Perhaps it is sufficient for the present to let them know that he has their emancipation from the tyranny of domestic service under advisement and will find a way, For the amelioration of her condition the housewife has been depending either upon hired help or her husband. The hired help refuses to work eight hours a day, and when of the gentler sex it can be eliminated from Mr. ROOSEVELT'S prospectus. There remains the husband, and he apparently is the object of legislation, as appears from this scornful indictment repeated at Muncie, Connellsville and elsewhere:

"I have mighty little use for the man who is always declaiming in favor of an eight hour day for himself who does not think anything at all of having a sixteen hour day for his wife."

It is clear enough that the President's purpose is to put the husband to work in the house after his return from the office, the shop, the factory and the ploughat least in those establishments where no servant is kept or the servant girls union is a law unto itself. The husband will be required to take up the wife's work in its manifold phases where she drops it on the stroke of the clock: sweeping, dusting, dishwashing, letting in the ice man and grocer's boy, answering the doorbell, sewing, darning, washing and dressing the children, making "jell" and soaking the clothes for the washerwoman. Thus will old Mr. EUSDEN be added to the rapidly increasing Society of the Sons of Ananias.

At It Again.

Scarcely has the town stopped talking about the splendid behavior of the firemen in one great fire than it has to begin again because of something else they have been doing. The fume filled subcellar of a Broadway building, the hold of a steamship, the smoky halls of an East Side tenement, the residence of a prosperous merchant-the firemen behave the same in all of them. It does not matter what chief directs their efforts or from what section of the town they come. Always three words are used in describing their conduct: Brav-

ery, skill and self-sacrifice. Probably many of the incidents which to the onlookers at fires appear dangerous do not involve as much risk to the actors as the novice believes. On the other hand, numerous apparently easy and simple bits of work in reality are attended by grave peril. But it takes no expert to decide whether pluck and devotion to duty are needed to send a man into the reek of a burning structure from which his fellows are being carried unconscious before his eyes, or to hold him on the roof of a building while its supports crash in from below. So, all of Ministers and Grand Dukes for con- in all, while applause for the firemen may

not undeserved. What becomes of the cowards who must, in the natural order of things, get into the department once in a while? courage injected into them? Do they learn it from their fellows? Or are they detected and quietly ousted without fuss and without publicity?

An article in the New York Medical Record for June 1 is headed "Eye Strain and Other Diseases Due to Crossing, Crowding and Damming of the Retinal Vessels." The author must reside in the neighborhood of Thirty-fourth street and Broadway.

THE SUN acknowledges the receipt of a virtuous copy of the American Monthly Review of Reviews, the portion containing the President's Indianapolis speech of Thursday last having been carefully ampu-tated and suppressed. This extraordinary precaution against further publicity ough to count as a mitigating circumstance when sentence is pronounced on Dr. ALBERT SHAW for the sin and shame of last week.

At Rockwood, through which the President passed at 11:10 o'clock, Mr. Rocenvert shook hands with a hundred or more people. "Hope you will be a candidate again," shouled one man; to which the President replied quickly: "Oh, no; somebody claes furn next time."—Despatch from Meyersdale, Pa.

We marvel at the mildness of the rebuke no ess than at the audacity of the proposer.

Queen VICTORIA is doing well. The baby's name has been entered upon the roll of a regiment and the wears the number of it, in gold, pinned on his bib. A bed in the barracks is reserved for him, as the latest recruit.—Despatch from Madrid. How the regiment must rejoice that the young Hannibal does not occupy the bed!

MORTALITY STATISTICS. An Example of the Ease With Which They

May Be Dectored. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Le us imagine a village with 100 inhabitants, whose ages are graded equally from 1 to 100; that is to say, one person 1 year old, one per-son 2 years old, and so on up to 100 years. In his community old age is the only cause of death, each person living to be 100 and dying at that age, his place being taken in the community by a child I year old. In this com-

munity the death rate is 10 in the 1,000, is it And the average length of life is 100. Let us imagine another community with 00 persons ranging in age in the same manner from 2 to 50-that is, two persons 1 year old wo persons 2 years old, and so on. Death occurs at 50 years.

In this community the average death rate is 20 in the 1,000, is it not? The average length

It happens that 20 in the 1,000 is in the neigh porhood of the normal death rate as reported o us by health statisticians. But find a town claiming a death rate of less than o per cent. their case seems to approach to my first example, does it not? And as we know the mortality of children is immense, we must expect to find in such a town numer-

ous centenarians.

But what must we think of Mr. V. O.
Strickler and the Christian Scientists? In his
letter of May 15 Mr. Strickler says: "Among
the Christian Scientist population the death
rate for the year " was only 1.04 to a Happy Christian Scientists! But what a hance for life insurance! Age expectation ,000 years! J. PARKER. Pinar DEL Rio, Cuba, May 25.

Overforestization.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The hurry up, all aboard, go off half cocked method of doing things which seems to prevail in the Highest Station is again illustrated in the matter of arbitrarily drawing lines across a map and designating the enclosed

space a forest reserve. The other citizens of Dolores county, Col in common with myself, have been existing cheerfully in the belief that we were residents State and that development of our one resource would make us one of the largest now appears that we are also denizens of the Montezuma Forest Reserve, and under the jurisdiction of a feudal lord at Durango and High Cockalorum at Washington.
There is but one industry in Dolores county,

and that is mining Concerning this impor-tant industry as related to forest reserves an act of Congress of June 4, 1897, modifying the act of March 3, 1891, creating forest reserves, says:

It is not the purpose or intent of these provisions or of the act providing for such reservations, to authorize the inclusion therein of lands more valu-able for-the mineral therein, or for agricultural purposes, than for forest purposes.

No man who can tell a tree from a mine that this district is more valuable for its timber than for its mineral. The mines within gunshot of the Dolores county court house at Rico have produced about \$26,000,000 The timber on the same area was not worth \$26,000. The comparison will hold good broughout the entire district. Dunton, at the further end of the mineral belt, has largely productive mines, and the entire country between is highly mineralized as evidenced both by mineral outcroppings and prospect workings thereon.

The timber in this district available for mining purposes is too low to have any effect in the conservation of water supply. The timber on the watershed of the Dolores River that protects snowfall and conserves the water ington or elsewhere, as it is inaccessible.

With these few facts in our favor we are petitioning one Pinchot, Chief Lord of the Forests, to exclude us from his demesne or preserves. We are few in numbers but nighty in purpose, and therefore we invoke deliver us out of the hands of Robin Hood Pinchot and his merry men.

RICHARD LINTRICUM. Editor of the Rico News. RICO, Dolores County, Col., May 31.

From the Boston Evening Record. Why is it that these self-opinionated and worldly

wise New Yorkers always make themselves ridiculous when they try to talk about Boston? "New Yorker" writes to THE SUN from Boston to tell a harrowing tale about how "Boston people are handing poor old Ben Franklin a lemon" in buying for the proposed Franklin union a site "with its surroundings of dingy old rookeries where his noney is to be blown in "The least that could be expected was that the

city would provide a decent site for the erection of a \$500,000 memorial building " continues this ews dispensing wonder.

The city of Boston did furnish the site, and the sito, ood came out of the city treasury, and not a ent of it out of the Franklin fund. "New Yorker" raves at length over the "un-sightly and dilapidated surroundings." Situated in a most central location at the corner of Berkeley and Appleton streets, the union has at least somtable neighbors. On one opposite corner is Young Women's Christian Association and on

As to the size of the lot, while the trustees would like to have got more land, they did secure ampli-room for the building they intend to erect accord ing to plans approved at a meeting to-day.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUFESIF: If the rall made should raise fares and freight rates 10 pe cent., to per cent., or 100 per cent, at a crack would there be a commission to sit on the case. The Government has advanced the price of post fice box rents more than 100 per cent. I have not seen a protest from any one, and little good it w do any one to protest, I guess. J. S. W. CONCORD, N. H., June 2.

Sociological Report Concerning Sunday Last To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will some statistical sharp please tell us the effect of stormy tons with the laws of man's making, but I'll be gosh darned if I haven't offended the mem NEW YORK, June &

The growth of Germany's maritime interests is remarkably illustrated in recent issues of the "Statistik des Deutschen Reichs," the official publication of the imperial census decartment. Part 4 of volume 174 contains the figures for marine traffic under the German flag in 1905, the latest year for which the tabulations are complete, and it shows that the expansion which had been continuous since 1875 remained unabated

In 1905 German vessels of all classes are credited with 114,157 voyages, representing a movement of 81,365,538 registered tonnage In 1875 the number of voyages on record was only 45,302, while the tonnage was but 8,604,610. Thus the number of voyages was muitiplied about two and a half times and the tonnage nearly ten times in the space of thirty years. A further advantage exhibited in the fact that, while in 1875 about 20 per cent. of the return voyages of German ships were made in ballast, in 1905 only about 71/2 per cent. of them were

made without cargoes.

A comparison of 1905 with 1904 shows an increase of 2,824, or almost 214 per cent., in voyages and of 4,554,119, or about 5.9 per

Nearly half of all the voyages made in 1905, or exactly 54,968, were between German ports, but the tonnage movement, only 4,600,000, indicates a very low average capacity in the vessels employed in the traffic On the contrary 31,985 voyages were made either between foreign ports or foreign and

colonial ports, and as the total tonnage involved was 58,750,000 it appears that the average size of the ships was about 1,900 Analyzing the voyages between ports in Germany and those of foreign countries, it

appears that Denmark leads in actual number. 4.947 vessels clearing from German ports for hers and 4,369 from hers for Germany. England comes next in number of voyages, but leads in tonnage, the movement being from Germany to England 1.750,000 tons; England to Germany, 1,870,000 tons; total, 3,620,000. The United States comes second with 1,789,000 tons coming from German ports and 1,820,000 going to Germany, or a total of 3,600,000 tons, The total tonnage of the Danish commerce is only about 700,000 tons. This figure, however, is double what it was in 1901. Since the same year the increase in trade under the German flag with England, Africa, Brazil and the southern countries of South America has been very marked, while there has been a falling off for the northern coast of South America and British North America.

About 90 per cent. of the commerce be ween German ports was carried on under the German flag, and about 50 per cent. of the traffic between German and foreign ports. Notwithstanding this progress in erman shipping, trade carried in foreign bottoms has shown no sign of decreasing. Part 3 of the same volume of the "Statistik" shows that 198,887 ships of all nationalities, with 48,405,743 tonnage, entered German ports in 1905, against 87,558 ships and 12,722,710 tons in 1875. Thus while the ratio of increase in tonnage is enormously in favor of German vessels, as shown by the figures given at the beginning of this article, foreign tonnage has more than held its own.

NEGRO SLAVE OWNERS. Descendants of Negroes Freed by Thomas

Jefferson's Brother-in-Law. From the Atlanta Constitution "Did free negroes own slaves in the South the new feature of the negro question which

Welborn of the State library by somebody in the North," said George W. Brooks.
"Well, I will tell what I know about it. There was a family of free negroes in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, whose name I can not recall now, who owned negro slaves I knew of it in my boyhood, I think about 1840 In my native county of Person, in North Carolina, which lay immediately on the Virginis line, just above Mecklenburg county. Virginia, there was quite a colony negroes, many of them named Epps, and supset free by Mr. Epps, Thomas Jefferson's After the survey of the line between North Carolina and Virginia by old Peter Jefferson, the father of Thomas, there was a great tide of immigration into the border counties of North Carolina from Virginia because the crew of surveyors wrote ome they had 'found God's country'-that

was along the valley of the Roanoke and Dan rivers "Among these immigrants came these free

was along the valley of the Roanoke and Dan rivers.

"Among these immigrants came these free negroes, and in my boyhood time and in my county was one 'Billy Mitchelle.' He was tall, well proportioned and symmetrically formed, of a gingeroake color and woolly hair—all in all a good looking man. He was honest, of a genial disposition and belonged to the white folks 'church, as many of the free negroes and siaves did before the war. He had no means and often hired to my father to work on his tobacco farm. I remember on one occasion to have heard him telling my father of his trip to Mecklenburg county, about thirty miles away, when and where he went courting, and told of the lands and slaves which his girl's father owned.

"He told with much humor of an incident which occurred while he was there: that he went out one morning with the girl's brother to the hog pen to look at the fattening hogs: that one of the slave boys came and got up on the pen with them: that soon he heard the girl calling her mother to 'look at Jim perched up on that hog pen with the white folks.' Billy said that he looked at them all and he could not see but Jim was about as white as any of them.

"He went back and married the girl, took up his abode with them, became interested in the estate and a slave owner himself. I remember after I was a grown man and had returned home from college to have seen him on a visit back to his old friends and relatives. He bore the appearance of a man well to do in life. That section was no poor country. On the North Carolina side lived Nathaniel and worderful 'Jack Randolph of Roanoke.'

"In inst country of Mecklenburg the Methodists established their first denominational college and called it 'Randolph Macon.' In that same county lived and died one of the largest slave holders ever in the South, the only native American citizen, it is said, upon whom the British Government ever conferred a large landed estate in and around the fork of Staunton and Dan rivers, forming the Roanoke. There was Skipwith's ferry,

A New York Menu. For breakfast we'd snow a la Norway, With icicles fresh from the spout, And "currents" (of air) from the doorway, Whenever the waltress went out: The frost on the windows fantastic Was served to the guests as bouquets, While Boreas whistled, bombastic, A chilling though gay polonaise.

At luncheon a guest unexpected, Who called himself Pain in the Face, Arrived all bedraggied, dejected, And dripped, too, all over the place; We'd numerous desserts on the menu, Floating island that looked rather brown, But of choc'leie ice cream there were tons on the With plenty of silp-and-go-down.

By dinner the buttercups fourished.

Brought out by a mild southern brosse. And all of the guests were well nourished On milkweed and early sweet peas; We'd German Windbeutels left over From breakfast, enough for two months-And such is the weather we get all together

WILLIAM WALLACE WETTELOCK.

Daniel and Bryan

From the Richmond News Leader. Whatever may be the result of the tenta-tive candidacy of Senator Daniel for the Democratic nomination for President, the platform he announces is wise and strong He is opposed to the idea of governmen and strong. ownership of transportation companies but favors firm and conservative regulation. He wants the tariff revised, not radically, reckessly or ruthlessly and not according to any theory, but gradually and on practical lines. He stands squarely on the gold standard and repudiates the free silver doctrine' emphatcally. We are sorry he does not speak out more clearly and strongly on the question of the rights and sovereignty of the States. Possibly as an ex-Confederate and former the great mass of the people North, East and West feel with the South and resent strongly the attitude of hardly veiled contempt for the State Governments in which the President

abitually presents himself. We have no way of judging how strong the Virginia Senator is in the country at large. Of course, if there appears to be any general response to the presentation of his Virginia will support him with affectionate enthusiasm and loyalty. Even if he becomes a formidable candidate, however, it will be etter not to have our delegation to the naional Democratic convention instructed. will not require any instructions to make it vote for Senator Daniel, and ought to be free to deal with conditions and meet emergencies

or use opportunities which may arise. Senator Daniel's direct, explicit, practical leclarations are in strong contrast to the confused, wavering and somewhat wild expressions of Mr. Bryan. The Nebraska leader since his return from Europe has given the country two definite expressions of his pur-poses. One of these is for government ownership of transportation lines and has been repudiated promptly by Democrats everywhere. The other is for the initiative and referendum, and the more that is studied and understood the more unpopular it be-comes. Exactly where he stands on the currency question is not clearly understood. So far as we recall he has not gone on record as forsaking the free silver theory on which the party met two disastrous defeats under his guidance. The time is approaching for him to reach and declare a platform of principles and purposes on which to present himself before his own party and the country

Heke Smith of Georgia

From the Atlanta Georgian and News. We do not hesitate to voice here the ex ression of the belief that next to Mr. Bryan himself no figure looms upon the horizon of Democratic possibility so potential and so promising as Hoke Smith of Georgia.

If the public prints in their repeated declaraions are to be believed he is at least the next of William Jennings Bryan for this exalted responsibility of leadership.

It comes to us from Northern newspapers that Grover Cleveland, his former chief in the White House and the Cabinet which surrounded him, are practically solid for the exsecretary of the Interior. Interviews pub-Northern newspapers demonstrate that the factors which have heretofore conrolled the deliberations of the Democratic party share the opinion that the stalwart splendid Georgian is the figure of hope and promise for the campaign of 1908.

Always a Northerner?

From the Nashville American For threescore years the office of President as been a Northern asset and the Vice Presidency has been equally out of the South's reach since 1864. The executive department is an entirely sectional affair and has been ever since the first sectional ticket-Lincoln and Hamlin-was elected. Might it not be a wholesome thing for the Southern people to assert themselves, take up a Southern man. nominate him, and challenge the North for a showdown of real Americanism, which being interpreted is the equality of States, the equality of sections and the equality of

As to Sectional Candidates

From the Charlotte Daily Observer. It will not do for the Democratic party to ay in the face of the record that it cannot nominate a Southern man for reasons of section while for forty years it has nominated its candidates, with rare exceptions, with reference to nothing else. We hold that the nomination of a Southerner next year would advisable on the very ground Southerner and thus alo strifes of the East and West, and it is clear that Senator Daniel would not exclude the South from the competition because, while n the party's interest we would regard section, he for the same reason would disregard The time for the sectional argumen against the South has either passed or will

candidates and that generally depends upon sections. Whether one or the other or the two together be considered by the Democratic party next year, wisdom suggests to it that it look to the South for its nominee.

Wall Street's Right to Vote

From the Baltimore Sun.
Taking Wall Street as the epitome, in a way, of the financial, corporate and other busi-ness interests of the country, it is unreasonable and utterly unpractical to treat it as a negligible quantity in our political contests. Wall Street cannot be gagged or muzzled It was openly and aggressively for Mr. McKinlev in 1896 and 1900. The majority of the popular and electoral vote which President Roosevelt received in 1904 would apparently indicate that he had the support of the interests with which Wall Street is identified, although a few Democrats of prominence in the financial quarters were advocates of the election of Judge Parker. It might be desirable to extinguish Wall Street as a political factor, but to the extent to which it represents the corporate and financial interests of the country it has enormous power and refuses to be continue to vote.

Sanity and the Constitution.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal. The Courier-Journal is doing what it can unexcitedly, intelligently and disinterestedly-to consider and discuss the political situation as it slopes slowly down toward the Presidential period of 1908. It ruly wants to elect a Democratic President. It invites its Democratic contemporaries, in and out of and to join it in the consideration of the actualities of the situation. But, in a spirit of inquiry and of brotherhood. Does any one of them purpose, without an effort at agreement and preparation, to sur-

render our chance of victory in advance; with eyes wide open to walk blindfold to defeat? There are serious differences. Can they not reconciled? There are many factions. Must they continue to baffle our hopes? The Courier-Journal may be mistaken; but it is sincere, it is unselfish and it is in earnest. It seeks nothing but a Democratic triumph. If sible; yet not, however, if many Democrats follow our two Lexington contemporaries in atismatizing the Constitution of the United States as "a fetich" and its worship by Democrats as "a dangerous form of political

A Bromide as to Sulphides TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is one bromide that must live until the question is answered or some one can ask it in another form. It is: Will there ever be another Gilbert and Sullivan By the way, will there ever be! PATIENCE.

Eliza on the Ice. Eliza had just crossed the river on the ice. "it was the spring of 1007," she explained.

Herewith they ceased to wonder at the feat,

BOSTON, June 2.

Nature Truths. Enicker-What is the sixth senset

sometimes be misdirected, it certainly is THE GROWTH OF GERMAN SHIP. THE SOUTH IN THE CANVASS. HOW JAPANESE SHOW EMOTION. Facial and Other Signs by Which Their

Feelings Can Be Understood. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Allow me a word about the "Calm of the Japanese." The writer of the article in THE SUN of Sunday is in error in thinking that the Japanese sailors expressed no surprise or astonishment while visiting New York in the "sightseeing automobiles. He does not understand Japa-

nese facial expression. What appeared to him as "calm" was quite the opposite. Darwin in 1867 presented the anthropologi-cal world with a formula for physiognomical researches, using sixteen questions for "expression of the emotions in man and ani-mals." Professor Wernich of the Tokio Surgical academy in 1874 put these questions to the Japanese and obtained an abundant set of answers, some of which, in accordance with Japanese peculiarity, are tinged with Occidental colorings, as some of the Japanese questioned were already in contact with for-

Astonishment in the Japanese is expressed by widely opening the eyes, slight raising of the head, stretching it up and by drawing up of the eyebrows. I watched those "rubberneck" sailors as they passed me on Cathedral Parkway and recognized this expression on many of the faces. While deeply meditating on the sights they saw or trying to understand some surprising fact bawled out to them through the megaphone by their Japanese guide many of them put their heads slightly aside and shook them at intervals, and while conversing with those beside them they drew the air between their teeth (à la Malay) with an "F" sound; they wrinkled their forehead and held their mouths open. These signs showed that they were struck with astonishment and were not so calm as American observers supposed they were. Complete (obstinate) silence would imply not calmness but

contempt in a Japanese. To explain further how different the Japanese expressions are from ours, I may add that turning the face to one side with a single bitter laugh, like "ha!" means in Japanese supreme disdain. So also does a single smile, such as Mr. Sato used to employ when interviewed sometimes during the Portsmouth Peace Conference. Puffing out the lips and assumption of a falsetto tone of voice, with widel; opened eyes, means scolding or reproval among the Japanese. The sputtering forth of words while speaking to a mistress or master means bad humor when a Japanese servant in New York so speaks. He need not use any facial expression at all; his face is blank Jananese are too shy to show expressions of guilt. Only by the deep sinking of the head can you tell whether the Japanese child is guilty or not. Adults do not sink the head at all and maintain a blank ex-

Jealousy in a woman is shown only by the eyes being widely opened, the mouth being tightly shut. Not a muscle flickers; yet she wild enough to stab you. Japanese never ned the head vertically, as we do, to express the affirmative. A slight bow expresses it. The negative is expressed by a single sidewise turn of the head, so that the right ear

wise turn of the head, so that the right ear comes to stand a little more forward; or it is expressed with the hand held downward, while the wrist is moved four or six times toward him who is making the sign.

If a person to be called is at some distance the arm is lifted forward at the breast level, the better to be seen. Lateral motion of the hand, at breast level, with palm turned outward and fingers extended, means forbidding. The Japanese never puts his thumb to his nose with fingers extended, as our American boys do in derision. The Japanese identical sign is holding the wrist to the nose with index finger extended and the other fingers tightly closed to the palm. One hand held like this in front of the other is doubly soornful.

fingers tightly closed to the palm. One hand held like this in front of the other is doubly scornful.

The Japanese never wring their hands in agony, nor do they ever make use of the muscles of the neck. They never throw up the head nor turn the eyes to heaven.

Handshaking is unknown in Japan. Equals bow to each other at a separated distance and only to the same level. For one to bow lower than the other party would imply acknowledgement of inferiority. Friends stroke each other's backs with the hands.

Deep sinking of the head and flood of tears mean great sorrow. They grasp the hands together but never wring them as we do. They never "turn to heaven their faces bathed in tears." The Japanese while crying sinks his head and does not lift the eyes but holds the body shrunk together. He cries "Itai!" (It burts! It burts!) just as aften as we do, when in pain. In fact, he cannot stand pain as well as we can. All the talk of his stoicism in this regard is stuff and normense. When condemned to death the Japanese criminal cries out in fear, just as any other human being would; he turns pale and his limbs tremble. He is no braver than any other mortal. In victory he is extremely "cooky," but in failure or defeat he is abject. All Japanese education is bent toward abolishing stiffness of backbone and teaching much bowing and self-depreciation: but toward an enemy a Japanese is extremely "chesty until the enemy proves his superiority, when

an enemy a Japanese is extremely enemy proves his superiority, when the Japanese is meek enough.
ALBERT S. ASEMEAD, M. D.
NEW YORE, June 3.

Bulletin 72, just published by the Bureau of the ensus, tells us that in 1905 our boot and shoe in dustry had grown to the following proportions:

Wage earners, average number..... \$60.059.68 ments decreased by 283, but in all the other items there were increases during the five years. Capital increased by 22.7 per cent., and the yearly product

by 28.6 per cent. Advertising was mainly the cause of an increase of 80.8 per cent. in the yearly miscellaneous expenses. Increased use of machinery and cut stock accounts for the small increase (5.7 per cent.) in the number of ware earners the five years, though in most cases the quantity produced did not increase in proportion to the in

erease in value.

Ever since the boot and shoe industry began in this country it has been led by the New England States, and more than 40 per cent. of it is in Massa-chusetts alone. That State increased its shoo capital in the five years by \$11,952,098, or 31.8 per cent., and its yearly product by \$27,176,183, or 28.2 per cent. New York State follows with \$14,106,058 capital invested in boot and shoe making, and \$84. 127,048 yearly product. The ten States next in rank in this industry, according to value of product, are: Ohlo, Missouri, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Maine, Illinois, New Jersey, Wisconsin Minnesota and Michigan, in order as named. In capital those States rank the same as in product. except that Wisconsin leads New Jersey. In the five years Missouri rose from seventh to fourth place. Ohio also reported more capital and a greater value in products in 1905 than in 1900,

Sixty cities, each having yearly shoe products the country's total product, Brockton, Mass. leads, followed by Lynn, Haverhill, Mariboro Boston and St. Louis. Each of these cities has a yearly product of \$5,000,000 or more.

Since 1993 the values as well as the quantity of leather boots and shoes exported have increased steadily. Since 1905, when our boot and shoe ex-ports for the first time exceeded \$1,000,000, there has been nearly a sevenfold increase, and from 1900 to 1906 their value nearly doubled. For the past three calendar years our export record is: 1904..... \$7,819,775

1908..... American shoes are marketed in England, Germany ,France, Helgium, Switzerland, Australia, South America, Central America, and even in South Africa

and China. We lead the world in shoemaking.

Fines for Austrians Who Didn't Vote. Vienna correspondence Pall Mall Gasette. Some 33,000 voters in Vienna who falled to exerwith the pleasing prospect of legal prosecution and fines ranging from tenpence to eight shillings rpence, according to their worldly condi-for the new universal suffrage law gave the

provincial Governments the power to make voting

ompulsory, and Lower Austria adopted the pro-

Possibly a quarter of the offenders will plead some statutory excuse, such as sickness, absence from home or business duties, so that not more than 25,000 hapless victims will be called upon to pay up. To these may be added another 18,00% negligent voters from the country districts, which will give the courts some 40,000 cases to attend to.

But on the whole the compulsory provisions are believed to have had good effects. They relieved the various parties from the labor of getting their supporters to the polls, thereby eliminating some of the most disturbing elements in a contest and helping to make the elections the quiet ad most orderly in many years. When paying their fines in due course in the next few days the 60,000 absentees will have at least this